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贵州白鹇的一新亚种—白鹇榕江亚种

谭耀匡　　吴至康

（中国科学院动物研究所）　（贵州省博物馆）

贵州的白鹇，过去未见有报导，贵州省博物馆于1976、1977和1980年在黔南地区进行考察时，发现了白鹇，经对比研究，认为是一个新亚种，现命名为：

白鹇榕江亚种 *Lophura nycthemera rongjiangensis* 新亚种

标本号码 Number	采集地点 Locality	采集日期 Date	性别 Sex	嘴峰* Culmen	翼 Wing	尾 Tail	跗跖 Tarsius
正模 (holotype)							
3505	贵州榕江Rongjiang, Guizhou (alt. 500m)	1976, VI, 16	♂	21.2	275	885	102.8
副模 (paratypes)							
3264	贵州榕江Rongjiang, Guizhou (alt. 450m)	1976, VI	♂	22.0	265	695	95.0
3504	贵州榕江Rongjiang, Guizhou (alt. 500m)	1976, VI, 16	♂	21.2	265	810	93.9
3261	贵州榕江Rongjiang, Guizhou	1976, VI	♂	20.9	266	762	97.0
4367	贵州册亨Ceheng, Guizhou (alt. 420m)	1977, VI, 18	♂	21.2	260	650	97.2
5546	贵州贵阳Guiyan, Guizhou	1979, III. 2	♂	20.5	268	700	96.0
6075	贵州罗甸Luodian, Guizhou (alt. 350m)	1980, III, 6	♂	21.1	262	614	97.5
6077	贵州罗甸Luodian, Guizhou (alt. 350m)	1980, III, 6	♂	19.3	262	687	95.0
3262	贵州榕江Rongjiang, Guizhou	1976, VI	♂	21.1	263	742	100.7

* 自鼻孔前缘量起　Measuring from the front of nostril to the tip of bill.

正模标本和副模分别收藏在中国科学院动物研究所和贵州省博物馆内。

鉴别特征

雄鸟：本亚种与峨眉亚种（*Lophura nycthemera omeiensis*）的模式标本比较，最相近似，但背和腰各羽具5—6道黑纹，且比较整齐，不成波浪状。峨眉亚种最外侧三对尾羽基本全黑；而榕江亚种最外侧三对尾羽只外翈全黑，内翈则为白色，具黑色

本文在郑作新教授指导下进行，特此致谢。
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纵纹，粗细不一（见图1）。峨眉亚种第五对外侧尾羽内翈不全白，有许多细纵纹，外翈端部全黑，余部白而具纵纹；榕江亚种第五对外侧尾羽内翈全白，外端翈部全白，余部白而具纵纹。在第一枚初级飞羽方面，峨眉亚种的内翈具三条完整的纵纹，外翈只具两条纵纹，也较完整；而榕江亚种的内翈则具四条纵纹，断断续续，外翈纵纹则为四、五条，也不完整（见图2）。体形大小方面，峨眉亚种的翅较长，6♂♂282.3（276—299毫米）；而榕江亚种的翅长，9♂♂265.1（260—275毫米），除一个翅长达275毫米，其余的均在268毫米以下。

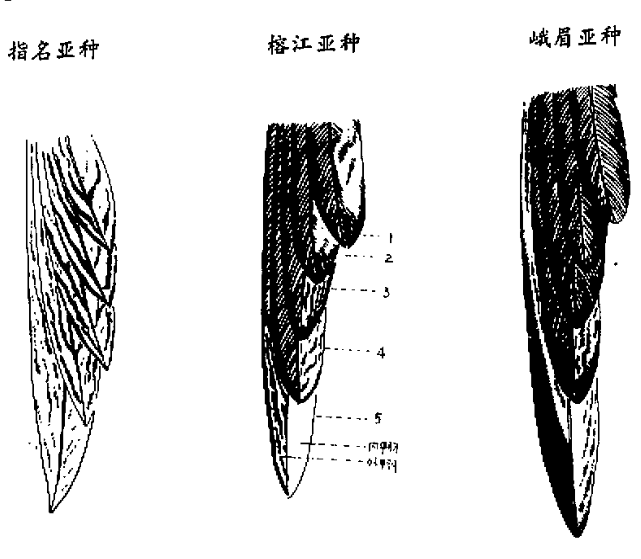


图1 三个亚种的第1—5枚外侧尾羽

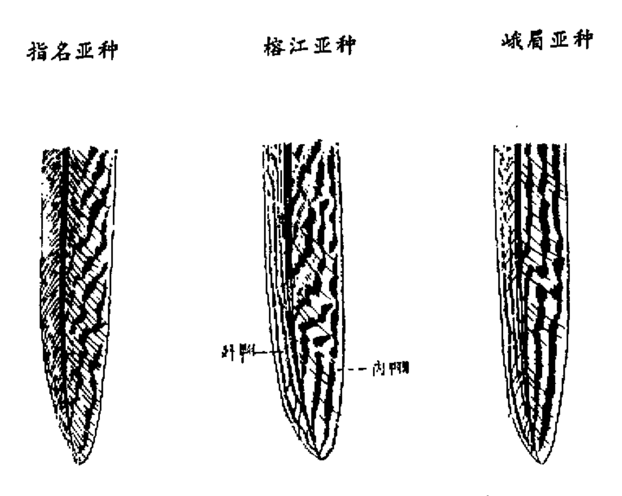


图2 三个亚种的第一枚初级飞羽

本亚种与指名亚种（*Lophura nycthemera nycthemera*）在分布上最相近，但贵州的标本显然与指名亚种不同，主要是在最外侧的第 1 — 4 对尾羽，指名亚种为白色，具黑色纵纹；其次是背羽的黑纹较少，只 5 道；而榕江亚种则介于指名亚种和峨眉亚种之间，有 5 — 6 道半圈黑纹。

本亚种与滇南亚种（*Lophura nycthemera beaulieui*）在分布上也相近，但后者的背和腰各羽只具 5 道黑纹，第 1 — 4 对外侧尾羽白色，具黑纹，和指名亚种相似，但纵纹的数量则较指名亚种少得多。

本亚种的外侧三对尾羽的外翈黑色，这点与海南亚种（*Lophura nycthemera whiteheadi*）相近似，但后者上背全白，无任何斑纹，背和腰各羽仅具两道黑纹。

尾羽的长度似不能作为亚种区别的根据，如说峨眉亚种（尾长♂♂765—800毫米）的尾羽较指名亚种（尾长♂♂581—665毫米）为长，但峨眉亚种也有短至676毫米，而指名亚种也有长至750毫米。榕江亚种（尾长 9 ♂♂727・2毫米）一般介于上述两亚种之间，但也有长至885毫米，远远超过峨眉亚种范围内，也有短至614毫米，在指名亚种范围内。

生态：白鹇栖息在海拔400—1,000米的有溪流、深涧多林山区，以大叶锥栗（*Castanopsis tibetana*）、青冈栎（*Cyclobalanopsis glauca*）为主组成常绿阔叶林，并杂有少量的落叶阔叶树种，林下植物较为茂密；亦见有栖于竹丛中的。

白鹇多 3 — 5 只结群活动，性机警，胆小畏人。当受惊时则迅速奔跑，常由山下往山上，再由山上往山下而隐匿于林间，很少见其起飞。晨昏觅食于林间，可听到翻动枯枝落叶的沙沙响声。夜间群栖于离地约 5 米的乔木树横枝上。它以植物块根、块茎、坚果、种子以及蜗牛、鞘翅目昆虫等为食。我们于1977年 4 月在贵州册亨剖检的鸟胃中，见有南亚锥栗（*Castanopsis tribuloides*）的坚果和崖豆（*Millettia* sp.）以及其他植物的幼芽。1980年 3 月在贵州罗甸剖检 3 个鸟胃，内有芭蕉芋、蕨叶、蜗牛、鞘翅目昆虫等。

繁殖习性未获悉。

分布　本亚种仅见于贵州南部榕江、罗甸、册亨、西部毕节等地。

查看标本　榕江亚种（新亚种）11♂♂（贵州：榕江、罗甸、册亨、贵阳、毕节）；峨眉亚种 2 ♂♂（四川：峨眉、峨边，包括模式标本）；指名亚种 1 ♂，1 ♀（广西）；滇南亚种 7 ♂，2 ♀♀（云南：勐腊、勐海、普文、蒙自、思茅、勐阿）；海南亚种 2 ♂♂，5 ♀♀（海南岛）。

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A NEW SUBSPECIES OF THE SILVER PHEASANT FORM GUIZHOU, CHINA——*LOPHURA NYCTEMERA RONGJIANGENSIS*

Tan Yaokuang Wu Zhikang

(Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica) (Guizhou Museum)

The Guizhou Museum has collected silver pheasant specimens from the southern part of Guizhou. We have recently examined them and found them to be a new subspecies, which we propose to name as:

Lophura nycthemera rongjiangensis, subsp.nov.

For the locality, date, wing, tail, and so on of the holotype and paratype of this aubspecies, pleaee see the table in the Chinese text.

Holotype and paratypes are kept in the Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica and Guizhou Museum respectively.

Diagnosis

Male: Our new subspecies resembles *L. n. omeiensis* greatly but each feather on the back and the rump has 5—6 black stripes, the lines being somewhat neater. The outermost three pairs of rectrices of the *omeiensis* subspecies are nearly all black; while in the case of the *rongjiangensis* subspecies, the said rectrices are black in the outer webs only, and white with black lines in the inner webs (see figure 1.). The inner webs of the fifth pair of outer rectrices on the *omeiensis* race are not all white, but have many fine lines; the outer webs are totally black at the extremity, the rest of the outer webs show white stripes. The inner webs of the fifth pair of outer rectrices on the *rongjiangensis* race are totally white; all the outer webs are white at the extremity, the rest of the outer webs resemble the *omeiensis*. With respect to the first primaries, in the *omeiensis* race the inner web has three complete stripes, and the outer web has only two stripes that are nearly complete; but *rong*-jiangensis race has four broken, incomplete stripes, the outer web has four or five stripes(see figure 2.). With regard to the body size, the wings of the **Omei race** [6 ♂♂282.3 (276 - 299mm.)] are longer than the *Rongjiang* race [9♂♂265.1 (260 - 275mm.)].

L. n. rongjiangensis is quite similar to *L. n. nycthemera* in geographical distribution. But the new subspecies differs from the nominate race in the outermost 4 pairs of rectrices, those in the nominate race are white in color with stripes; secondly its the back only has 5 black stripes, but the Rongjiang race is between the nominate race and the *Omei race*, having 5–6 stripes.

Ecology: The habitation of this pheasant is among hills of alt.400–1000 m., which have rivulets and streams.

Silver pheasants gather in flocks of about 3 to 5. They are very vigilant, timid and inobtrusive. When alarmed theyscut tle away, quickly frequently uphill and then downhill again to hide amid the forest. One very rarely sees their flight. At early morning and dusk they seek food in the forest. At night they roost about 5 metres above ground on horizontal branches of tall trees.

Concerning its nidification, nothing si yet known.

Distribution: This subspceies is found only in Rongjiang, Luodian and Ceheng in southern Guizhou, and also in Bijie in western Guizhou.

Specimens examined: *Lophura nycthemera rongjiangensis* 11♂♂(Guizhou); *L. n. omeinensis* 2♂♂(Omei and Obian, Sichuan); *L. n. nycthemera* 1♂, 1♀ (Guangxi); *L. n. beaulieui* 7♂♂, 2♀♀, (Mengla, Menghai, Puwen, Mengzi, Simao and Menga, yunnan), *L. n. witheheadi* 2♂♂, 5♀♀ (Hainan Dao).